But we are not left to inference. In a letter dated June 8, 1773, to Robert Pleasants, afterwards President of the Virginia Abolition Society, Patrick Henry said-"I shall honor the Quakers, for their noble efforts to abolish Slavery. It is a debt that we owe to the purity of Jesus," a small volume bearing its proof of bethat law that warrants Slavery. I exhort you and rich heart-experience. It is with peculiar to persevere in so worthy a resolution. I be- pleasure, therefore, that we have taken up the

son, uttered from time to time during the Revo- author seems to write with overflowing feeling. lutionary period, against holding negroes as and yet there is great compactness and force property. Whether he regarded them as a of language—a single word now and then bringrace having "no rights which white men were ing out a prominent idea. The descriptive bound to respect," we may learn by reading the beauty with which the scenes are delineated following paragraph in the original draft of lends an additional charm to the votume, and the Declaration of Independence, prepared by the quotations of short poems, here and there

"He (the British King) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violated its most nucred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep a market at length prostituted his negative for suppress ing every legislative attempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable commerce.

This clause was omitted, not because it was disapproved of by the Delegates from the Colonies generally, but because the delegation from Georgia objected to it; and, as the crisis demanded perfect union among the Colonies, all were auxious to avoid issues on subordinate

But, observe, the hand that penned that clause, recognising the negroes as men, as human beings, as people, and stamping the traffic in them as a war on the " rights of human nature." " its most sacred rights of life and liberly," penned that other clause in the same instrument, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Thomas Jefferson was neither a fool nor a hypocrite. When he wrote "all men," he meant just what that phraseology means; else his denunciation in the same document of the King of Great Britain, for warring on the "sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people," (the negro race,) was the veriest nonsense. We prefer Thomas Jefferson as an interpreter of the Declaration of Independence, to Roger B. Taney.

Again: "Suppressing any legislative at traffic." This points to another fact: that a majority of the Colonies, acting under just such an idea as Mr. Jefferson embodied in the omitted clause, had attempted to abolish the traffic in slaves as merchandise, but their legislation had been vetoed. And yet we are every one acted habitually upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the

A Convention of Virginia was held in Au-General Congress of the Colonies, and a statement of the rights of the Colonies, drawn up The following passage in it recognises a state of sentiment directly the reverse of that asserted by Judge Taney to exist at that time:

"The abolition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchise ment of the slaves, it is necessary to exclude further importations from Africa. peated attempts to effect this by prohibition, and by imposing duties that might amount to Majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantage of a few African corsairs to the lasting interests of the American States. and the rights of human nature, deeply wound ed by this infamous practice."-American Ar

chires, 4th Series, vol. 1, p. 696. The Convention, representing the revolution ary mind of Virginia, showed its sympathy with Mr. Jefferson's views by adopting the fol-

"We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase any slave or slaves imported by any other person, after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or any other place."-Ibid., p. 687.

And similar resolutions had been adopted at primary meetings throughout Virginia, just before the Convention, at one of which Washington presided.

The North Carolina Convention, held in August of the same year resolved:

"We will not import any slave or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported or brought into the Province by others, from any part of the world, after the first day of Novem ber next."—Ibid. p. 735.

This position was taken at primary meetings in other Southern Provinces; and the inference is inevitable, that the Revolutionary sentiment of that day was allied with a determined sentiment of opposition to the slave trade and characters described are given in an amuslavery; in other words, to buying, selling, and holding men as property.

The General Congress of the Colonies met in September, 1774, at Philadelphia, formed the on Albany, is full of historical reminiscences. "Association" that paved the way for the Confederation of 1776, and agreed upon a series of articles, the second of which was as

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade; and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or

These articles were signed by the delegates from all the States except Georgia, which was not represented, and those delegates-Adams, Lee, Washington, Patrick Henry, and their compeers-were the men who inaugurated and consummated the American Revolution.

The action of this Congress, we need not say, was sanctioned by Provincial Conventions in both sections. The records of the Colonies of that period are instinct with the spirit of liberty. The Public Sentiment was alike against the colonial slavery of the whites, and the personal slavery of the blacks. There was not a prominent man among the champions of the Revolution, that did not admit that by nature the negroes were entitled to freedom, and that traffic in them was an outrageous violation of the rights of human nature. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, whose dialogue concerning the Slavery of the Africans went through several editions, and powerfully impressed the Public mind, dedicating it to the Continental Congress, remarked,

Opinion in all the Colonies, except Georgia a little diligence and research in col and South Carolina, was as repugnant to the | condensing it: idea of property in human beings, black or white, as it is now in the Free States of this

But, we close the testimony for the present Next week, we shall resume the subject.

### The Rebielo.

Night Watches," "Words of Jesus," "Mind of Jesus," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

No one of the little books containing a medi-

tation for every day of the month seems better fitted to its end than "The Mind and Words of our religion, to show that it is at variance with | ing the product of a reflective mind, deep piety, We all know the opinions of Thomas Jeffer- tention, and looks as if full of promise. The thrown in, are finely chosen. All the different events recorded as having transpire, at Bethany pass in review, and are made to give out their lessons of deep and solemn tearning; and by the graphic strokes of a master hand, we have in full view their circumstances relations. and aims. We weep and we rejoica we wonder and are awe struck, as we are borne onward till Bethany no longer has a name ou succeeding pages of the holy book; and only afterward ravellers wander over the suppose; tite, and try to trace out the spot where the too steps of mercy and love so often lingered, and over which those words of power and life, as well as the plaints of sorrowing affection, were spoken.

We commend the volume as a ch ce one to every Christian reader, and would he pe that by t, too, some who have not yet seen, in its true light, the beauty and adaptedness of the simple records of the Gospels, will be led to feel that there is in them that which should no longer be coldly passed, while more exciting fiction receives so largely their notice.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for January, 1857. (Foster's re

This well-known Quarterly we have been able o examine in detail throughout, only cursorily, It is never wanting in some articles of interest to readers in this country, and the present number is a proof of the fact. Besides two or three political papers-the last of which, entitled "India, Persia, and Afghanistan," and which, of course, occupies the usual ground where the Edinburgh stands, containing likewise a good historical sketch of events and their bearings in those countries-this number has two historical articles which will be quite attractive to the general reader. One of them, " Philip II and His Times; Prescott and Motley"-relate to works of our fellow countrymen, to whom, after a fair examination, with a careful summary of the state of Europe of the period treated, detempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable rived, we think, mainly from the works under review, the critic pays high commendation to Mesers. Prescott and Motley, closing with the words, "They do honor to American literature, and they would do honor to the literature of any

country in the world." The other article is on "Macaulay's History to be told that the principle that slaves were of England," and does justice to that brilliant articles of merchandise, was "an axiom in work, pointing out its chief excellences, and rendering due praise to his fare graphic powe in presenting the portraits of the men of those times, of William and Mary, &c.

Two papers, one on the "French Society Under the Directory" and "Scottish Lawyers gust, 1774, to appoint delegates to the first and English Critics"-the former, the shortest, are of interest for the light they throw on the manners and customs of France and Scotby Mr. Jefferson, was laid before the body. land; the latter article is a vigorous defence of "Cockburn's Memorials of His Own Time," against the attacks of his unfavorable critics. and likewise supplies a defect in the original work, by presenting a full portraiture of the author himself, which is very particular and attractive.

The paper on "Human Longevity" contains curious facts and comparisons, and, for the information it furnishes, will engage the attention of many readers.

The article entitled "Convocation," being of mere local interest, will not be so generally ead, we presume, in this country, though it discusses the question of Church and State. It is one of the longest in the number.

"Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture" and Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife," indicate their contents, and both are papers of ability, apparently, though we have had time only to glance into them. It will be apparent, therefore, from our summary of the contents of the present number of this primal English Review, that though it is not what it once was in the days of its intellectual giants, still its maintains a high stand among its rivals, and that every quarter it offers no mean repast to those who sit down at its table.

HARPERS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March, 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. The chief illustrated articles of Harper's wellknown Magazine are entitled " North Carolina Illustrated; the Fisheries," "Albany Fifty Years Ago," "From Thebes to the Pyramids," and present a variety that will be welcomed by its readers. In the first of these articles, we are introduced to a portion of our country of which little is known, and the incidents related sing and racy manner. Some of the portraits are real originals, and full of humor as are the sketches which present them. The next article, and gives one a good idea of the city that is its subject by the fourteen views of public buildings and streets, introduced as wood-cuts into the text. Though Egypt is beaten ground, yet the

paper here devoted to that country is well drawn

up, and will be read, we doubt not, with inter-

We have not time to characterize the other articles, and can only mention them by titles, and by them our readers will see that they promise well as to variety of subjects, and seem suitably selected for the objects of the work. Besides the continuation of "Little Dorrit," of which there are four chapters more given, we have "The Angry Wave;" "Samuel Johnson," by Macaulay; "Born Again; My Valentine (poetry ;) Carayan Journeys Through Centra Asia; The Isle of the Puritans; Uncle and Nephew; Patrick's Day in America (poetry;) A Wonderful Escape From an Austrian State Prison;" and the usual well-filled monthly record, Literary Notices, Editor's Table, Easy-Chair, and Drawer," with the never-failing comic sketch and plates of fashions. Some or the pieces are short, but, taken together, there is much in the number to sustain its previous popularity, and to show that, with such skilful caterers for the public taste, the magazine may go on increasing its patrons almost in-

A number of pamphlets, reports, &c., have been in our hands some time, and which we intended before to have acknowledged as receivand is generally exploded and condemned."

In fact, the Revolutionary era was also an Anti-Slavery era: an era in which the Public observing that some of them contain mater, and show not Original training and the forts, and most of them 64-pounders. One brass piece was 28 feet long and 3 feet in diameter. In the hand of other men, these inform him that if he had no further community and according to the first standing at the station, shifting out the first standing at the station standing at the s

merce of Cincinnati for the Commercial Year

Chamber of Commerce. By William Smith, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, this, three more have been killed by the pre-Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange." "Report of the Co amissioner of Public Build-

ings, accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Int rior for the year 1856." "Supreme Court of the United States, No. . December Teri, 1856. Dred Scott (a

more than ever deserves a careful perusal by lieve a time will come when an opportunity work before us, by the same author. There is all who feel inter sted in the great contest will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil." something in the title that at once arrests at which is evidently reparing, as the result of the late decision of the Supreme Court.

This powerful rgument is one that now

Plaintiff in Error.

"Thirteenth Ang aal Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rai road Company. 1856." Full of tables and other important informs

tion relating to the concerns of this Company. "Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the Year 1856. By Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Physician to the Institution. Philadelphia. 185

Besides the usua topics and general or particular information t contains, there is a fine view of the Hospits as a frontispiece. "The Arctic Que in."

This poem, witho t any title or mention who s its author or wh 're printed, seems to have been suggested, as | ppears by the dedication, to Dr. Kane, by his lite expedition. The poetry has very little hart lony, and nothing original or striking, to give it any claim to merit as a

THE CHINESE SUGAR C. VE. Sugar Making, its History Culture, and Adaptat! in, to the Climate, Soil, and Economy of the United Stat! is, with an Account of the Process of Manufacturing Su ar. Drawn from Authentic Sources. By Charles F. Jansbury, A. M., &c. New York:

The title correct v describes the book. Mr. Stansbury has gatk ared and presented a variety of statements and particulars of experiments on the Chinese Sv gar Cane, and, besides, has added a short account of the process of manufacturing muscova to sugar, as well as of the efforts to turn the constalk to use for the same object, and the manufacture of maple sugar. This book is fuller in the amount of diverse in formation than one we noticed not long since : and as it furnishes so many things likely to prove valuable to hose who design to try the experiment of raising their own crop of sugar or molasses, it will no doubt have a ready sale.

SiBYL; OR, OUT OF THE SHADOW INTO THE SUNis the title of a work, which, as we learn, will soon be issued by a publishing house in Boston. It is the production of a writer who has already charmed many redders, and won the admiration of many pers 'ns of the finest taste and culture, by the elevated tone and remarkable beauty of various shorter tales that have been printed in the colurans of the Era, and in some of the magazines. "Sibyl," we are told by those who have read the work in manuscript, more than fulfils the pro nise of what has previously come from the same sonrce. If its success shall be at all proportioned to its merits, it will have a very wide circulation, and secure for the author an enviable reputation.

# THE AMERICANS AND THE CHINESE.

MACAO, CHINA, December 13,

To the Editor of the National Era: The last mail coaveyed the intelligence that a rupture had taken place between the English and Chinese, and that the city of Canton was bombarded. The Chinese authorities have obstinately refused to comply with the demands which have been made, and the English have kept up a blockade of the water avenues to the city, and have taken measures to strengthen their position.

Occasionally a few shell are thrown into the city, but no decid d offensive steps have been taken; and the Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour, says, in a dispatch, that "it will remain with Her Majesty's Gov rnment to determine whether the present opport inity shall be made available to enforce treaty stipulations, which the Canton Government bave hitherto been allowed to evade with impunity." Two or three months must elapse before orders can be received from London, and it is almo t certain that His Excellency will be authorized to proceed, if the Governor General does not some to terms, which seems very unlikely.

Our country his unfortunately become in volved in this con est, and by far the hardest fighting has been done by American tars and marines. The case is thus: On Saturday, November 15th, Capt. Foote, of U.S. S. Portsmonth, was going to Capton in a ship's boat, accompanied by one of his officers and two or three American citizer. As they approached the Barrier forts, which are midway between Whampoa and Canton, several shots were fired at them, but without hare. Capt. F. immediately re turned to Whampos, where were the Levant and San Jacinto, with Com. Armstrong on board. It was determined to attack the forts, and on the next morning a boat was sent up to take soundings, and wille doing so, a man had his head shot off. The Fortsmouth and Levant were then towed by a steamer to a position within range of the forts, and were received with a heavy discharge of cannon, which was returnforts silenced. Lighing more was done for three days, but in the mean time Com. Arrestrong sent a note to Governor General Yeh, demanding within twensy-four hours a "satisfactory explanation of the attack on Capt. Foote. On Thursday, 29th, before the expiration of the twenty-four hours, a tremendous cannon-ading was heard in the direction of the Barrier forts. Feal after peal of thunder followed in quick succession, the earth trembled, and houses in Canton (six miles distant) were shaken, and the whizzing of shell through the air was distinctly heard. The morning was clear and bright, and the fearful sound of war contrasted erribly with the calm serenity and silent majesty of nature. The cannonading continued

everal hours, and then a force of marines was anded, and mare led up to one of the forts, the Chinese retiring I efore them.

The next day, after shelling the other forts hours, a mall steamer towed eleven in the midst of a tremendous firing, into a small branch of the river, and landed marines for an assault upon the second fort.
As they were rounding a point, a round shot killed two men and mortally wounded two or three more; the steamer and other boais were not touched. When the marines and tars were seen marching up to the fort, the Chinese made good their escape, as before, and the as-sailants marched into their stronghold, and turned the guns upon the two remaining forts, the last of which was taken early on Saturday morning. The Chinese fought obstinately while behind the walls of the forts, but this marching up into the mosth of cannon, and agains torents fire and hot, is something which does not enter into their tactics, and which they cannot understand. It is not a matter of wonder to those acquait ted with their warfare, that they should dealing too close contact with a set of "foreign devia" who have so little regard

for the largest gras of the Empire.

I visited these forts three days after they were taken, and was astonished to find how strong they were and to see the immense guns in them. The wills were of granite, and forts would have stood a siege of months, and condensing it:

"Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees of Public Schools in the City of Washington. August, 1856." (From the Mayor.)

"Annual Statement of the Trade and Com-

The loss of the Americans was seven killed

mature explosion of a mine.

It was hoped, by all Americans here, that

our authorities would consider that the hono of our flag was fully vindicated by the destruc tion of these forts; but, on the 26th November, Dr. P. Parker issued a notice, that "Commodore colored man) vs. Jc in F. A. Sandford. Argu-ment of Montgomer; Blair, of Counsel for the the Governor General of Canton, until satisfaction was obtained, and security given against similar attacks in future. If our officers, civil or naval, have made any

demand which they are not able to enforce with the sword, they have committed a great error; and if they have made demands which Chinese are not to be cured of their exclusiveness and arrogancy in this century, except by force; and it is not the mission of our navy, I take it, to teach them to observe western manners in national intercourse. If the English feel called upon to do it, let them perform the work, and have the glory. But I fear that a full investigation of the cause which first led to these hostilities would show very poor grounds for inflicting such heavy calar as this people are now suffering; and although those who have the responsibility may make out a plausible case, and bring in a large allowance of future benefits which are to grow out of present evils, yet there is too much manifestation of that principle, "might makes right,"
which is ever so fruitful of excuses for acts of doubtful morality and of tyranny.

The millions of China have much need of the

those who hope and labor for the elevation of suf-fering and degraded humanity are accustomed, not to rely upon the terrors of war, but upor the omnipotence of truth, which must prevail. While no good, either to ourselves or the Chinese, can result from further hostile move-

ments, on the part of our navy, against a weak, defenceless, and semi-civilized people, it is to be hoped that our diplomatists will have wisdom and forbearance equal to the occasion. K. P. S. Since the above was written, I have leared from a reliable source that our difficulty with the Chinese has been satisfactorily settled. It is a source of much gratification that Com. Armstrong and his advisers have exercised such wisdom in dealing with the Chinese. The signal vindication of the honor of our flag will ave an effect which would be increased by no paper apologies, and the Celestials will continue to have the high estimation they have hitherto entertained of the "Flowery Flag Country."

# SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Friday, March 13, 1857. Mr. Benjamin moved to take up the report f the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the

subject of the protest against the seat of Mr Cameron; which was agreed to.

Mr. Benjamin then moved that the report of he committee be agreed to; when
Mr. Bigler briefly addressed the Senate on he report, in the course of which he put certain

nterrogatories to his colleague, [Mr. Cameron. Mr. Seward observed that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] would not say a word in reply, to which course he had been advised by his political and personal friends. Mr. Bigler went on, and concluded by mor ing to postpone the subject until to-morrow, be

ments touching the statement of his colleague that twenty-five members of the Legislature re garded the whole motion of the protest in the ight of a humbug, &c. Mr. Butler hoped the motion would not pre vail. The case had been decided on the testi mony before the committee. He had no idea of making the Senate a tribunal for the settle-

ment of political squarbles. Mr. Bigler, after some further remarks, withdrew the motion to postpone, intimating that he should ask the privilege to be heard on a fu-

Mr. Foot then withdrew the resolution submitted by him, to the effect that Mr. Cameron was entitled to his seat, and the report of the committeee was agreed to, discharging them from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred the crecentials of the Senators from Indiana, and protests and other papers in relation thereto, submit ed the

following resolution: Resolved. That in the case of the contested elections of the Hon. Graham D. Fitch and the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senators returned and admitted to their seats from the State of Indiana, the sitting members and all persons protestions, or any of them, by themselves or their agents or attorneys, be mitted to take testimony on the ailegations of the procession, including delegates from various civic bodies, the faculties and students of the various Colleges the Fire Department, Odd States, or any judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts of the State of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of the time and place of such

would take the trouble to lookinto the ecord, they must arrive at the conclusion the; there was no material matter of fact at issue in the was no material matter of fact at issu in the Second Presbyterian Church, where the pro-case. If his views were correct, then there cession will arrive about two o'clock. could be no occasion to take testimon . All that was necessary to a proper understar ling of opy and dome, having the flags of England, the case would be a reference to the record. He thought the case could be decided at once, and would therefore move to amend the report by substituting the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the St pate to roceed to the consideration of the right to eats of the sitting members of this bot 7 from the State of Indiana at the present sessi n, and to dispose of the same before its adjour ment. On this motion, quite an animated dis cussion ensued, which was participated in by Yessra. Fitch, Trumbull, Butler, and Bright; wien Mr. Mason appealed to Mr. Bright a give way to go into Executive session, who gt ve way in the middle of his speech.

The Senate then proceeded to the concidera-tion of Executive business, and remained there-in until half-past 4 P. M., and then adjourned.

Saturday, March 14, 1857.

A committee consisting of two members was ppointed to wait on the President, and inform m that unless he has further communi ations to make, the Senate is now ready to adj( irn. Mr. Bright moved to correct so much of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary as stated that his credentials were before them, He was very certain they had never been re-

ferred to that committee, Mr. Davis submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of printing the report of Capt. McClelland on the armies of Europe and the campaign of the Crimea, and that five thousand extra copies be printed for distribution, &c.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Committee on Printing subsequently reported in favor of the printing, and of 5,000 extra copies for distribution; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Breckinridge resigned the chair, in order to allow the Senate to elect a President pro tem.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the Hon. Thomas

Rusk be declared elected to that office. Mr. Wilson inquired if the rule to elect by pallot was not imperative; if so, it ought not to be dispensed with. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for resident pro tem., when the whole number of votes polled was 47, necessary to a choice 24,

which resulted as follows: For Mr. Rusk . . For Mr. Wade - . For Mr. Mason · · · · Scattering - - - -

Mr. Seward submitted the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are unanimously tendered to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the daty of

ending August 31s' 1856. Reported to the and fifteen or twenty wounded. The walls of the doors were opened, the Senate having ad and none of the survivors are believed to be fatally injured.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, March 16 .- The steamer George law, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 6th instant, arrived here at an early hour this morning, with San Francisco dates of the 20th of ebruary. The steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francis

co on the 28th February, with several hundred recruits for Gen. Walker.

The California Legislature had impeached Dr. Bates, the State Treasurer, and G. W. error; and if they have made demands which whiteman, Comptroller, for misappropriating require the use of force, the error is worse. The State funds to the amount of \$250,000. Bates resigned, and James English, of Sacramento, succeeded him.

An affray had taken place at San Francisco

between F. A. Cohen, the banker, and Thomas King, editor of the Bulletin, and brother of the late James King. Cohen was the aggressor, and was shot through the jaws. Both were arrested, but King was discharged.

Several companies of filibusters are being organized in the interior, in aid of Walker. A bill to legalize the State debt had been in

duced into the Senate, and will undoubtedly J. M. Rhodes, banker, of Sacramento, one of the bondsmen of Bates, the State Treasurer, has suspended payment.

A large lot of filibusters had gone to Sonora join Gandara. By advices from Washington Territory we learn that the State Legislature adjourned on the 29th of January, after having censured Gov. Stevens for his course in the Indian war and the martial law affair

STATE CONVENTION .- The citizens of Penn sylvania who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati platformwho are opposed to the union of church and ballot-box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the re-cent State and Presidential elections, are re-quested to elect delegates, equal in unmber to e present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in Conven-tion in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

David Taggart. Fr. Jordan. S. P. McCalmont. John R. Harris. James J. Lewis. E. V. Dickey. De Lorma Imbrie, C. E. Hoffman, Paxson Vickers. G. P. Shaw. Isaac Benson. John H. Wintrode. John S. Vanvoorhis. A. W. Crawford. R. B. Moorhead. A. Hine. C. S. Kauffman. T. Struthers. Hiram Cleaver John C. Sloan. J. G. Shuman. Jonas Augustine. C. S. Eyster. Andrew Gregg. L. Reed. Joseph Brown. Jos. D. Pownall. John T. Peters. James B. Backhouse Nich. Voeghtly, Jr. P. W. Housekeeper. James Penrose. William A. Crabb. John Parcell. James M. Sellers. Glenni W. Scofield. E. D. Gazzam. John Witherow. G. J. Ball. Chas. B. Penrose. W. E. Frazer. George T. Thorn. J. Dock. S. B. Chase. Samuel Kerr. David Mumma, Jr. S. S. Bishop. John M. Gibboney. John A. Hiestand. Henry Souther. W. E. Stevenson. John Wright.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 23, 1857. THE OBSEQUIES OF DR. KANE AT PHILADEL PHIA .- Philadelphia, March 12 .- The funeral rocession in honor of Dr. Kane, and to escort the remains of the lamented dead to their final resting place, was formed this morning according to the previously announced programme. On all hands, evidences of respect and regret are manifested. The flags on all the public buildon the day it was held, all the stores, shops, and places of business, were closed, the British flag ings and on the shipping in port are at halfmast, draped in many instances with crape. All the stores on the route of the procession are closed and the sidewalks thronged with an orderly mass of spectators. The weather is clear but cold, which renders the streets favorable to

Fellows, St. George, St. Andrew, and the Scots' Thistle Societies, the Scott Legion, in citizen's dress, bearing the flag of the Pennsylvania proceedings in some public gazette prated in the city of Indianapolis.

Trumbull contended, that if S nators and the church and fire bells tolled during the passage of the procession.

The religious services take place at the

The funeral car was surmounted with a can France, Spain, and the United States, at the

The services in church were singing an anthem hymn solo, with a chorus by the choir, which was led by Prof. Bishop. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Wads worth, after which a sermon was delivered by Rev. C. W. Shields. The remains were then conveyed to Laurel Hill Cemetery for inter-

FROM NICARAGUA AND SOUTH AMERICA. New Orleans, March 11 .- The steamship Black Warrior, from New York, via Havana, has arrived at the Balize.

The Aspinwall Courier of the 3d instant says that Col. Lockridge has forced his way up the San Juan river with small loss, and capturing much arms and munitions, and also another In Peru, the revolutionists are successful.

Commissioner Morse has been favorably re-seived by the New Granadian Government, who, however, labor to throw the blame on the Amer icans in the Panama riots. The sloop-of-war Saratoga had sailed from Aspinwall to Greytown.

CHICAGO, at her last three elections, voted as March, 1855-Mayor, Sherman (Rep.) 4,136; Dyer (Dem.) 4,712. November, 1856—President, Fremont (Rep.)

6,397; Buchanan (Dem.) 4,946. March, 1857 — Mayor, Wentworth (Rep.) 5,933; Carver (Dem.) 4,842. Wentworth's majority 1,081.

The Republican candidates for Treasurer Collector, Attorney, Surveyor, and Police Clerk, have all larger majorities than Wentworth. Locally, the Republicans carry six of the ten

FROM NICARAGUA.-By way of Havana, we have one week's later intelligence from Grey-town, forwarded by the British West India mail steamer Trent. The Trent acknowledges partial successes gained by Cols. Titus and Lockridge over the Costa Rican forces stationed at various points along the San Juan river up to the lake, which, taken into consideration as emanating from lukewarm sources, would indicate that Gen. Walker's star is again in the ascendant. The Aspinwall Courier, in its extra of the 3d of March, mentions that "Walker's party have forced their way up the San Juan river to the lake, with but trifling loss, and the Mr. Rusk, having received a majority of the river to the lake, with but trifling loss, and the whole number of votes given, was declared duly capture of very considerable amounts of arms

Harrisburg, March 13.—An accident occur-red last evening about 61 P. M. to the emi-grant train going westward, at Gallitzen sta-tion. The emigrant train left Altoona at Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, and
inform him that if he had no further communitrain was standing at the station, shifting out
train out the station, shifting out
train was standing at the station, shifting out
the station of the stati inform him that if he had no further communications to make the Senate was ready to adjourn, reported that the committee had performed that the duty, and that the President had said that he had no further communication to make, that he had expressed his gratitude for their remaining so long in session, and that he wished them all a safe return to their respective homes.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration to make that he injured are reported as comfortable and that the sasistant engine, the local freight train data fairs in China were unchangulation. Private letters state that a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater than a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the feet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the feet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the feet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the feet had attacked the English squadron for the feet had attacked the English squadron for the feet had attacked

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The Concord Statesman has returns from 207 towns, which give Haile, Rupublican, 33,748 votes; Democrat, 29,776; scattering, 201. Twenty-two towns remain to be heard from. If they come in as last year, Haile's vote in the whole State will be 34,423, and Wells's 31,280. Of Representatives, the Republicans have elected 187, and the Democrats 110; Republican majority 77. Allowing the towns to hear from to come in as last year, (sending twenty six Representatives,) there will be six to add to the Republican column, and twenty to that of the emocrats. The footing would then exhibit a Republican majority of 63. In regard to Representatives to Congress, the Statesman says. that, taking the Governor vote as a basis, Pike's najority in the first Congressional district will be about 600; Tappan's in the second 1,500; and Cragin's in the third 1,100.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Toronto. C. W., March 12.- The train which left Toron this afternoon, for Hamilton, on the Great Western railroad, ran off a bridge at or near that city. The locomotive and baggage car passed over the bridge in safety, but the two rear cars, containing one hundred and twenty assengers, fell through into the water, a dis tance of forty feet. Sixty or eighty persons are supposed to have been killed on the spot; among whom were Samuel Zimmerman, the banker and contractor, and Mr. Street, the illionaire, of Niagara Falls, together with his sister and mother-in-law. Thomas C. Macklin is also reported killed. Many bodies have not yet been taken from the water, and the names of but few have been ascertained. The passengers who escaped death are all more or less nangled, and are, many of them, beyond recovery. Doctors are leaving Toronto and Hamilton yet for the scene of the catastrophe. There were several Americans among the killed The bridge was partially broken down, and the cars fell one on top of the other a distance of forty feet. The excitement caused by this ter-State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Com-mon Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from the corrupt influences by which this vicinity that has created such profound The train was an accommodation from To

ronto, bound to Hamilton, and had from seven-ty-five to one hundred passengers, of whom only fifteen were taken from the wreck alive and five of them have since died. The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, were pitched headlong into the canal, and the baggage car and two passenger cars are a complete wreck. Parties are busy extricating the dead from the wreck. Fifty corpses of men, women, and children, are laid out on the floor of an out-house. Many of these are already recognised. Nineteen other corpses lie in one of the company's buildings, of whom only three have been identified. The passengers all belonged in Hamilton, Toronto, and the adjoining owns, and included many prominent and inluential citizens. FUNERAL OF DR. KANE. - Philadelphia. March 12 .- The remains of Dr. Kane were interred to-day with every mark of public respect. The procession started from Independence Hall at noon. The body was borne by the crew of the exploring brig Advance, surrounded by the pall-bearers previously selected. The military

escort was large and imposing, and the civic portion of the procession included delegations | Beef, Mess - from civic bodies, the faculty and students of Lard, in barrels the colleges, the fire department, Odd Fellows, Lard, in kegs - St. George's, St. Andrew's, and the Scotch This- Wool, Unwashed tle Societies, the Scott Legion in citizens' dress, bearing the flag of the Pennsylvania regiment | Wool, Pulled . . . . in the Mexican war. The State House bell | Wool, Fleece, common · · · and the church and fire bells tolled during the | Wool, Fleece, fine . . passage of the procession. The flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed Butter, Western, in kegs at half-mast. The religious services took place n the Second Presbyterian church. EXCITEMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- St. Johns, N. F., March 16 .- Advices were brought out by the English mail, that the English Government had entered into a convention with France

#### was everywhere at half mast, union down, and in some places a black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that the wrong shall not be perpetrated.

The Earl of Derby has brought up in Parliament the resolution condemning the Chinese war, supporting it with a speech, in which he maintained that the Chinese outrages and in-fractions of the treaty do not justify the hostile operations that have taken place.

The London Times contains a leader on the virtual rejection by the American Senate of the Dallas-Ciarendon treaty. The Times depecates a renewal of negotiations on the Central Amer-

ican question. A sattlement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday.

A diplomatic circular from the Spanish Minister at Paris explains the origin of the dispute with Mexico, and the intention of the Spanish Government. An imposing force is to be dispatched to Mexico, and the most energetic measures employed to obtain redress. Orders have been sent to the squadron lying at Mahon, to proceed to Cadiz to join the expedition. A line-of-battle ship and three war steamers are also detailed to the same destination. The Madrid papers complain of the outrages in-flicted on Spanish citizens in Mexico, and announce that 8,000 troops will be sent immediately to Cuba, to replace those which are to be sent to Mexico.

By the America, March 12th; from Liverpool 28th ultimo. The most important feature of the news by this arrival, is the advices from China. Later accounts report that the five ports to which

European ships are admitted have been placed

under siege. The arrangement of the Persian difficulty is proceeding satisfactorily, but the treaty is not yet signed. The proposed convention speci-fies that England shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favored nations, but Persia forbids the introduction of English Consuls on the Caspian Sea, inasmuch as her treaties with Russia forbid them. Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere.

The Parliamentary proceedings are interest-ing. The debate on Lord Derby's motion of censure of the Chinese war, resulted in a division: for the motion, 110; against, 146. Mr. Cobden brought forward a motion of a similar 5 The question of the Sound Dues is finally settled. Denmark receives 45,000,000 thalers,

in forty payments, bearing interest.
It is stated in the Ministerial organ, that the number of vessels to be sent against Mexico, including transports for ten thousand men, is

cao state that the Emperor had placed in a

state of siege the five European ports of the Empire.
All the Europeans on board the steamer Thistle had been treacherously murdered by the

native passengers, and the steamer dismantled and abandoned. The Government at Hong Kong had in creased the public force, and taken precautionary measures against incendiarism. MARKETS.

In the Liverpool cotton market, all qualities were lower; fair and middling \$d., and lower qualities 1-16d. Sales of the week 43,000 bales, osing quiet at the following quotations: fair Orleans 8\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); middling Mobile 7\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); fair Mobiles 8\(d.\); middling Mobile 7\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); fair Uplands 7\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); middling Uplands 7 9-16\(d.\)

The breadstuffs market was dull. Flour was

ower, but quetations were nominal. Western Canal 29s. @ 31s.; Ohio 31s. @ 32s. 6d. Wheat had declined 2d.; white 9s. @ 9s. 8d. red 8s. @ 8s. 9d. Corn was 6d. lower; mixed 33s. 9d.; yellow 34s. @ 34s. 6d.; white 35s. 6d. @ 36s. The provision market was steady.

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### OBITUARY.

EDWIN S. HAMILTON, son of Vincent Hamil on, died of consumption, at his father's residence in Bracken county, Kentucky, on the 8th istant, aged nineteen years and six months. He was a young man of industrious habits igorous body, and sprightly mind, giving much promise of usefulness. Philanthropic in his seelings, he devoted his attention to those sci ences which seemed to look to the immediate hysical and social well-being of man.

His father being a regular subscriber for the Vational Era, he read its columns with much sterest, laboring assiduously for the redemp ion of the poor slave. In all this he had the ympathy and hearty approval of parents o nore than ordinary excellence. They not nourn the loss of an only son.

JOHN G. FEE. March 11, 1857.

# MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 17, 1867. Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.00 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - - - 5.871 6.00 Rye Flour - - - - 4.00 @ 0.00 Corn Meal . . . . . . 3.00 (2 3.25 Wheat, white . . . . . 1.50 @ 1.60 Wheat, red . . . . . 1.38 (d) 1.42 Corn, yellow - - - -60 @ Rye, Pennsylvania . . 73 40 @ 46 @ Oats, Pennsylvania · · · · 8.00 (4 8.12 Timothy Seed -Hay, Timothy . . 15.00 @20.00 Bacon, Shoulders - -101 @ 121 @ 13 @ 00 00 Bacon, Hams - -Pork, Mess - - -134 Pork. Prime . . · · 18.00 @18.50 - 13.50 @18.00 Wool, Washed - -35 @ 35 50

#### Coffee, Java . . . . . . 15 @ HEW YORK MARKET.

Coffee, Rio · · · · · ·

55

ment had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that Power the Newfoundland fish-	Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 17, 1857.
eries, causing the most intense excitement here.	Flour, State brands \$6.00 @ 6.20
A general meeting of all classes was called; and	Flour, State Brands, extra - 6.30 (a) 6.50
on the day it was held, all the stores, shops, and	Flour, Western 6.45 (d 6.80
places of business, were closed, the British flag	Flour, Southern 6.50 @ 6.80
was everywhere at half mast, union down, and	Rye Flour 3.50 (2 5.15
in some places a black flag was hoisted. The	Corn Meal 3.25 @ 3.30
result of the meeting was a determination that	Wheat, white 1.65 (a) 1.78
the wrong shall not be perpetrated.	Wheat, red 1.35 (2 0.00
	Corn, white 70 @ 77
FOREIGN.	Corn, yellow 72 @ 73
TOILBION.	Rye 92 @ 95
By the Emeu, March 10th; from Havre, 22d ult.	Oats 48 @ 50
The Paris Constitutionnel explains the secret	Clover Seed 11.00 (213.00
convention between France and Austria, which	Timothy Seed 3.00 @ 3.25
lately elicited the discussion in the English	Hay 80 @ 87
Parliament. The treaty, it says, stipulated the	Hops 10 @ 11
actual concurrence of the Austrian armies in	Bacon, Shoulders 91@ 9
the struggle with Russia. Austria, however,	Bacon, Sides 101(a) 10
represented that she could not enter into war-	Bacon, Hams 11 @ 11
like operations in the East, so long as the Ital-	Pork, Mess - · · · · · 24.12 @24.25
ian possessions should be menaced by political	Pork, Prime 13.50 @19.00
agitation. She therefore demanded, before pla-	Beef · · · · · · · 15.50 @16.60
cing herself in order of battle, security that her	Lard, in harvels 141@ 14
Italian lines should be assured. France gave	Lard, in kega 00 @ 00
the assurance; but, as Austria did not draw	Butter, Western · · · · 17 @ 22
the sword, the object of the convention never	Butter, State 20 @ 24
existed, and the treaty is therefore a dead let-	Cheese 12 @ 13
ter.	Coffee, Rio 10 @ 11
Pu the Vennes West 10th to Time	Coffee, Java 00 @ 15
By the Kangaroo, March 12th; from Liverpool,	Wool, Unwashed - · · · 00 (4 00
26th ultime.	Wool, Washed 45 @ 00
The screw steamship Kangaroo, from Liver-	Wool, Pulled 33 @ 00
pool on the 25th ultimo, arrived this forenoon.	Wool, Fleece, common 00 @ 00
Mr. D'Israeli's amendment to the budget pro-	Wool, Fleece, fine 36 6 52
posed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has	Iron, Scotch, Pig - · · · 29.50 @30.00
been negatived in the House of Commons. The	Lime, Rockland 1.40 @ 0.00
budget, as reported, is consequently virtally	Lime, common 1.10 @ 00

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